SATURDAY,

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, March 17, 1778.

Friday laſt the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, with about fifty Members of the Common Council of the city of London, went to the Palace of St. James's, and had the honour of preſenting to the King their humble Addreſs and Petition, which was conceived in theſe words:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, aſſembled in Common Council; attached by principle to your royal houſe; to your perſon by the trueſt affection; to the honour and proſperity of your government by all that can intereſt and be dear to the heart of man; in the deplorable ſituation of this once powerful and flouriſhing country we aſk, with the moſt profound humility, permiſſion to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, and to make known the vows and ſentiments of a faithful and afflicted people.

When firſt alarmed with this civil war, your loyal city of London, ſeconded by the ſentiments of many other reſpectable bodies of your kingdom, and by thoſe of your wiſeſt and beſt ſubjects, humbly beſeeched you to avert the impending evil; the foreſight of all the calamities that it has already produced was but too well founded, and the evils ſtill more ſerious, with which to all appearance we ſhall ſoon be overwhelmed.

Your faithful people had, on this occaſion, the misfortune of receiving from your Majeſty an anſwer, which they attributed to the imperfect manner in which they fear, at that time, to have expreſſed their ſubmiſſive and reſpectful ſentiments; not manifeſting the gracious diſpoſition of your Majeſty, or eſteeming it conformable to the ſacred reſpect that the people bear to their Sovereign. To their zeal unalterable for his true glory, they retired in ſad and reſpectful ſilence, patiently expecting that Providence would change the face of affairs, and return to us the favour and protection of your Majeſty, when experience ſhould have placed in its true light the well founded nature of their fears, and the fatal tendency of thoſe counſels that have miſled the nation. It is certain that your Majeſty and many of your ſubjects have been miſled and deceived. There has been no pains ſpared to hide from one and the other, the true nature of the affairs in which we are engaged; there is no artifice that has not been uſed to poiſon the minds of your ſubjects; and we are perſuaded that greater abilities have been employed in engaging in this war, than have been diſcovered in order to conduct it to an honorable and advantageous end, if in ſuch a war, any kind of conduct could effectually procure honour or advantage.

They have uſed all poſſible induſtry to render ſuſpicious the declarations, and to make us deſpiſe the reſiſtance of our brothers, who, Engliſh like us, gave no room to doubt that they were endowed with that ſincerity and courage that has ever diſtinguiſhed the name and race:—They have repreſented their inclinations under falſe colours; they have painted their natural faculties as infinitely leſs than they really are; they have given us a falſe calculation of their reſources; they have inſulted their opinions even to the laſt moment, when deſpair has ſupplied what they failed in force.—We have ſeen an entire army, the flower of the Britiſh forces and of their allies, waſted by hunger in the deſarts of America, lay down their arms, and their ſoldiers ſnatched from death by the very men that the murder and rapine of ſavages (unhappily employed) made to quit the plow and become ſoldiers, by the very ſame men who had been painted in colours ſo contemptible, that in our calamity we have had no conſolation.—We have ſeen another army, equally brave, equally well commanded, paſs two years in a continued ſeries of victories that have only ſerved to weaken them, without leſſening the reſiſting force; without obtaining any kind of ſubmiſſion; without being able to reduce to the obedience of your Majeſty, not even the ſmalleſt, not even the weakeſt of Thirteen Revolted Provinces.—The union that reigns among theſe Provinces, their hatred, kindled by the adminiſtration of your Majeſty, have received a new degree of force by the injudicious means employed to diſſolve the one, and triumph over the other. We ſupport fleets and armies, almoſt equal in number, and proportionally much more expenſive, than all thoſe employed in the moſt glorious war that this country has had to ſupport, againſt the united force of monarchies, the moſt ancient and formidable of Europe.

Some detached iſlands of little conſequence, and on the continent a deſerted town, where the combined army of your Majeſty is not in ſafety, are all the fruits that are produced by an expence exceeding twenty millions; ninety-three ſhips of war, and ſixty thouſand of the beſt ſoldiers that could be raiſed in our own and a foreign country, all employed in this ſingular ſervice.

We are told that the forces of your Majeſty, both by ſea and land, have done all that was poſſible to expect from the moſt perfect diſcipline, and the moſt determined courage; nevertheleſs the total defeat of one part, and the ineffectual victories of the other, have conſpired almoſt equally to the deſtruction of your power, and to the diſmemberment of your empire.

We ſhould neglect, in the moſt unpardonable manner, that which we owe to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country, if we expreſſed not as we here do, what we think of this terrible and deciſive proof of the frenzy that originally preceded an enterpriſe, which, faithfully followed through all its progreſs, in each meaſure relative to its execution, proves, that by a uniform miſconduct, all thoſe evils have been compleated that abſolute ignorance ſet on foot. We are convinced that they are not the illuſions propagated by ſome intereſted and artful men; as their continuance, like to every thing falſe, could not be laſting; but that it is the unanimous ſentiment of every American, who riſes invincible againſt all plans of coercion civil and military, ſuch as have been employed againſt them to this hour. A people entirely united, are not a people that can be ſubdued. If the force actually employed for this conqueſt cannot effect it, it cannot be effected by any force that may be in our power. The riches of this country are conſiderable, and we ſhall be diſpoſed to uſe them moſt liberally, and with all our hearts, if to ſupport the honour and dignity of your crown. But domeſtic peace, and domeſtic œconomy, are the only means of defraying the expence of a diſtant war. By that which we now ſupport our reſources are drained, whilſt our rivals œconomiſe theirs; whilſt each year that we continue the war, we make to lean in their favour the balance of our forces and public riches.

We think ourſelves obliged, moſt reſpected ſovereign, to expreſs to your Majeſty the fears we experience, when we conſider the purport of your Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and apprehending moſt ſtrongly, as does all the world, by the great preparations you are making, how critical our ſituation is with the neighbouring powers.—We have not the ſatisfaction to learn by this ſpeech, by any aſſurance from the ſervants of your Majeſty, or even by any public report, if an alliance is formed with any of the powerful ſtates of Europe, that may ſerve to protect us againſt the complicated dangers with which this nation is, in a manner, ſo manifeſtly threatened—we have not even any reaſon to be certain, that there is not formed againſt us an alliance of the moſt dangerous nature. In this ſtate of doubt, anxiety and danger, we have recourſe to the clemency and wiſdom of your Majeſty, the tender father and watchful guardian of his people, beſeeching you gracefully to adopt the proper meaſures for eſtabliſhing internal peace, and (as much as will permit, the unhappy circumſtances to which we are reduced, by the deſtructive ſyſtem hitherto followed) to reunite the Britiſh nation by ſome happy, honourable and laſting tie; fearing, that the Americans, driven to deſpair by the rigours of a war that we would continue to proſecute againſt them, wean themſelves entirely from the mother country, fearing that the laſt ſpark of their affection for us be extinguiſhed by habitual and reciprocal murders and rapine, fearing at laſt that in ſome fatal moment the people who have hitherto formed a conſiderable part of the force of Great-Britain increaſe, by an union, in a formidable and laſting manner the force of enemies, the moſt conſtant, to the power and proſperity of your Majeſty's kingdom.

We humbly and with confidence hope, that your Majeſty will give all poſſible efficacy to the conceſſions which have been propoſed in Parliament (we hope they may not have been made too late) and we reſt with ſo much aſſurance, upon the magnanimity of your Majeſty's loyal and generous intentions, that we have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſions, that his partiality for any claſs of men will have the leaſt influence on his reſolutions, when nothing leſs than the well-being and even exiſtence of his people is called in queſtion. We implore and ſupplicate your Majeſty, with the moſt humble confidence, to guard that, in the councils and offices deſtined to the executive power, not the ſmalleſt obſtacle may appear againſt the immediate conſummation of the great, happy and neceſſary work of peace, to draw your affairs from an adminiſtration of but little wiſdom and little prudence, and to deſerve to extend and confirm the reviving confidence of all your people. In favour of ſuch meaſures, of ſuch arrangements, and to ſuch an end, your citizens of London will never fail to give your Majeſty the moſt affectionate and the moſt conſtant aſſiſtance.

The KING's Anſwer.

I cannot think that the zeal of my ſubjects, the reſources of my kingdoms, the bravery of my fleets and armies, have been unwiſely and imprudently employed, when the object of their efforts was to maintain the conſtitutional ſubordination that ought to reign in the different parts of my dominions; and which is ſo neceſſary to the proſperity of the whole.

I have always lamented the calamities inſeparable from war; and am ready to do all that depends on me to forward the meaſures adopted by the legiſlative body, in order to re-eſtabliſh, by means of a happy and honorable reconciliation, the treaſures of peace, commerce, affection and confidence, between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Lately imported from France and St. Euſtatia, and to be ſold, wholeſale, by

MARGARET DUNCAN,

In York-Town, next door to Stake's new Tavern,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of Merchandize, among which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine hollands, britannias, linens of different kinds, an aſſortment of cambricks and lawns, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths of different colours, variety of fine camblets, cottons, linens, ſaggathies, ſtripes, checks, damaſcus, drillings, ſewing ſilks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, coloured and white ſewing threads, calicoes, cotton and thread ſtockings, trimmings of different kinds, pins, coffee by the bag, &c. &c.

Graſs, Cradling and Bryar Scythes,

Manufactured and to be SOLD by

GARRETT & MATTHEWS,

At their Shop in Darby, Chester County, Pennſylvania, and at the Houſe of

GEORGE MOUL,

In Market-ſtreet, York-Town;

At either of which Places ſaid Calculators and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity.

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN juſtice to a people whom I find on many occaſions to have been unfairly calumniated in regard to the treatment of Britiſh officers and ſoldiers, I ſend you the exact copy of a letter I lately received from a ſon of mine, an officer of the Britiſh army, now a priſoner in America. I hope it will have the effect of contradicting, in ſome meaſure, the falſe aſſertions at times caſt on the Americans in the Engliſh news-papers, provided you can ſpare a corner of your paper for its inſertion; in doing which you will very much oblige

An OLD OFFICER.

The following may be depended on as an authentic extract of a letter from an officer of Gen. Howe's army, who is now a priſoner on parole in America, to his father, near London, dated Annapolis in Maryland, September 10, 1777.

"When I wrote to you from New-York in April laſt, I little expected the viciſſitudes of fortune that have ſince befallen me; the being ſo long a time without hearing from you or any of my friends, or ſo great a traveller as I have ſince been. I was unfortunately wounded in the ſhoulder, and made priſoner with eighteen privates (part of an eſcort carrying proviſion into the camp near Amboy in May) by a company of Lee's regiment and ſome riflemen. We were immediately ſent with ſome other priſoners to Germain-Town, from whence I wrote a letter to your old intimate, Gen. Gates, to inform him of my wound, my bad ſtate of health from the Aſthma, and to pray he would get me leave to go into Philadelphia on parole, where there were many other Britiſh officers. My requeſt was ſoon granted, and he ſent with it a very polite letter of introduction of me to a Mr. Morris, a conſiderable man with the Congreſs, who has ſince ſupplied me with money for my bills of exchange on my uncle in London, and by recommendations of me to others, as well as by many favours, has laid me under very great obligations. I have met with Mr. R. Murphy, whom I was well acquainted with in the Temple. By the joint aſſiſtance of theſe three gentlemen, I obtained leave (on parole of honour not to correſpond, in any reſpect, with the army or navy) to travel about in Pennſylvania and Maryland for my health; which, although my wound had got conſiderably better, had become very precarious. By Mr. Morris's recommendation I got introduced to many of the gentlemen in Baltimore and Annapolis, but one letter would have been ſufficient; for here, more than is the cuſtom in ſome parts of Ireland, you are handed from one to another with a liberality and hoſpitality that is very rarely to be met with in Europe. I carefully avoided giving offence by political opinion, by prying into their councils or meaſures, or by ſeeming to take notice of their military operations. They were equally civil to me, for I never heard an illiberal expreſſion againſt my King, although they ſpeak in the higheſt terms of reproach againſt the adminiſtration and parliament. I took my route through York, Lancaſter, the Falls of the Suſquehanna river, Baltimore and Annapolis, and paſſed through as fertile a country as my eyes ever beheld. I found no towns or public edifices of any conſideration; but the extenſive foreſts of the moſt luxuriant trees, the noble rivers, handſome farms, and vaſt fields of corn, together with the beauty of the birds, and abundance of fiſh (which are not ſimilar to any I am acquainted with in England) muſt delight every European traveller. My purpoſe from Annapolis was, to take a ſlight view of Virginia, particularly that part of it which gave birth to the man ſo much admired and talked of through all America, I mean Waſhington. My parole did not extend to the ſouthward of Maryland, and I did not care to accept the obliging offer of the governor of that province, to extend it ſo far as to enable me to go to General Waſhington's houſe on the Virginia ſide of Potomack river; however, as I was reſolved to ſee it, I was adviſed to take the great Falls of Potomack river in my way; they are wonderful indeed, and would take up more than this paper to deſcribe. From hence I followed the river, on the Maryland ſhore of it, to George-Town, another new built town, and to ſeveral gentlemen's houſes on the banks, particularly to Mr. Yong's, called Tufky Buzzard; Mr. Roger's, called Notely Hall, and Mr. Diggs's, called Warburton; to the laſt of whom I was recommended for an introduction at General Waſhington's, called Mount Vernon; they call each other next-neighbours, although their houſes are two miles aſunder, a river ſeparating them of nearly that width (although two hundred miles from the ſea) and they are in different provinces. The houſes command a delightful and extenſive proſpect, particularly of water, and I think Mr. Diggs's (which is placed on a bold high point between two rivers) is by much the fineſt ſituation I have ſeen in America. I was very well entertained here for ſome days. He was bred to phyſic in Edinburgh in the ſame ſchool with my father, and was of great help to me in my aſthmatic complaint. Mrs. Waſhington ſtopt a night here on her way to the northward; ſhe is a pleaſant affable little woman, very corpulent, and although ſhe cannot boaſt any ſhare of beauty, (by all accounts) poſſeſſes entirely the heart and affections of a man, whoſe unſpotted fame, honeſty in the cauſe he is engaged in, military abilities, rectitude [illegible] virtues, are equalled by very few, if any [illegible] ever been yet in my power to ſee him. [illegible] can learn, he is tall and handſome [illegible] eight years of age, and very mild [illegible] ners, ſerious and backward in [illegible] may ariſe from want of a gene[illegible] dying young, left him in a m[illegible] have ſeen many of his letters [illegible]

and well written. His paternal inheritance did not exceed fix hundred a year, but by marriage and induftry he has increafed it to near as many thoufands, which in this quarter of the world is a princely eftate, for you may live here in times of peace for one fourth of what you can in Europe. It will be in my power when I go to the northward to give you a further account of him, and it is not improbable but I may bring it to you myfelf, for I could now get leave to go home did my health permit. This climate has been particularly favourable to me, and I think by the fpring I fhall get much better, and be more able to bear a fea voyage.

"A young gentleman, who is going from this province to France, on fome fcheme of traffick with tobacco, has promifed to put this in forwardance. He expreffes fome fears of being taken by Engliſh men of war, and carried into England, in which cafe he will accompany it with a line to you, in order to foliciť your help fhould he want any. I hope you will do every thing for him that you can. Myfelf and many hundreds of my countrymen, who are prifoners in this, are daily grateful for the good treatment we receive among the Americans; it is but common juftice due to them to fay they ufe every means in their power to render our captivity eafy, and it is my daily prayer that a fpeedy and honourable end may be put to the hoftilities that now make us look on each other as enemies." Your's, &c.

BOSTON, May 21.

Lord's Day morning the Lady of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; was fafely delivered of a Son.

Laft Saturday arrived here, the Brigantine Hazard, Capt Sampſon, from Martinique; on his paſſage thither he took a fchooner and two brigs, one of which we hear arrived there, the others were retaken. On his return he took a brig from France, bound directly to Lord Howe, laden with wine, brandy, &c. which he parted with about 20 days ago; alſo a fhip from Briſtol bound to New-York, laden with falt, cordage, nails, glaſs, &c. which arrived fafe in port laft Sunday.

Since our laft arrived in port a prize fhip letter of marque of 20 guns, from Briſtol, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with a valuable cargo; fhe, in company with another letter of marque of 18 guns, came acrofs the Oliver Cromwell, and Defence privateers, belonging to Connecticut, to whom they both fubmitted, after a very obſtinate engagement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *May* 25.

Laft Tueſday the enemy from Long-Iſland came to a place near Stratford, and carried off a brig loaded with flax-feed for France. Next night forty of our people in boats croſſed the Sound, re-took and brought off the brig, with twenty prifoners on board.

The papers printed in New-York, under the inſpection of the enemy, abound with the moſt fhameful falſhoods, calculated to promote the infamous deſigns of the Britiſh emiſſaries, and deceive the people, of which the following from *Alexander Robertſon*'s paper of the 23d of April, are ſpecimens, viz.

From the London Gazette, January 31.

Dr. Franklin has lately received repeated accounts from Congreſs, informing him, that the diſpoſition of America was now changed from war to that of peace; urging him, therefore, to enforce an accommodation with Great-Britain upon the beſt terms he could, through the medium of the court of France.

Feb. 4. Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to treat with Lord Stormont, at the court of Paris, reſpecting an accommodation with the rebellious colonies; but his Lordſhip very prudently perſiſts in refuſing him any audience whatever. [*At theſe times the treaty with France muſt have been fully concluded, as it was executed two days after.*]

FISH-KILL, *May* 28.

The Hon. Gen. Gates took the command of this department the 20th inſtant: The troops under his command are gathering faſt; part of them have marched from this place, a little nearer the enemy, and by preſent appearances, they will not be aſhamed to look them in the face, without the leaſt *baſhfulneſs*.

We learn that goods were never more plenty in Boſton than at this time,--- and the prices falling faſt.---French faſhions and French cloths ſeem to do very well. Since the Engliſh government have ordered their merchants to ſhut their ſhops againſt us, others as good as theirs are opening, which we doubt not, will be more grateful for our cuſtom.

TRENTON, *May* 27.

Friday laſt a prize veſſel, laden with Iriſh beef and pork, bound to New-York, was taken by Capt. Anderſon and 16 men, in an armed boat, and brought into Tom's River. Several other prizes have alſo been lately ſent into Little Egg-Harbour. Their cargoes are taken proper care of—one of which conſiſted of a conſiderable quantity of ſalt.

Deſerters from the Britiſh army are daily coming out of Philadelphia—and it remains to be confidently aſſerted that the enemy are making every preparation to evacuate that city in a ſhort time.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived at Elizabethtown on Saturday laſt, from New-York, who brought an account that war had been declared there that day in form, againſt France—and that a French frigate of 28 guns had been captured, and brought into New-York harbour the ſame day.

We have many corroborating accounts, that the enemy in New-York and Philadelphia, have lately been impreſſing refugees, and young men inhabitants of thoſe places, and putting them handcuffed on board their ſhips.

It is currently reported, that the New Levies or Green Coats, and Tories who have fled to the enemy for protection, are all to be ſent immediately to the Engliſh Weſt-Indies, to defend thoſe iſlands againſt the French.

Yeſterday twenty-one priſoners were brought to this town under guard, among whom are thirteen ſailors, who were taken on board the prize veſſels above-mentioned.

By the lateſt intelligence received from Philadelphia, we learn the enemy intend to retreat thro' this State to New-York.—We are informed the neceſſary preparations are making for their reception.—That the whole militia of this State will be in motion within a few days; and that a large detachment of continental troops are now on their march to join General Dickinſon.

YORK-TOWN, June 6.

Extract of a letter from JOHN BUTLER *to General* CARLETON, *dated at Fort Stanwix the* 15*th Auguſt*, 1777, *tranſlated from the* Courier d'Europe, *a French news-paper, publiſhed in London.*

"I was detached by Col. St. Leger with 500 Indians, to intercept a party of 900 rebel militia. The Chief of the Indians putting themſelves at the head of the Indians, attacked the enemy, of whom they made a dreadful [illegible] and clubs. The rebels retired fighting, and at [illegible] They loſt 500 men killed, [illegible] conſiderable [illegible] murdered, [illegible] of equal proof [illegible] of their [illegible] This day's ſucceſs prove[illegible] Congreſs's views, in ſo powerfully [illegible] efforts I have made to procure to [illegible] a body of ſuch precious allies."

In CONGRESS, *May* 2, 1778.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the Lottery be authorized to employ their Agents in each State to pay off the Prizes of the Tickets ſold by them reſpectively, and for this purpoſe to draw on the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices, for ſo much of the money ariſing on the ſales of the tickets, and depoſited in ſuch Offices reſpectively, as they ſhall find neceſſary to pay off ſuch prizes.

That the ſeveral Agents be inſtructed by the Managers, previous to the payment of prizes not of the loweſt denomination in each claſs, to receive the tickets intitling the poſſeſſors to ſuch prizes, give receipts for the ſame, and tranſmit them to the Managers for their examination, with the names of the reſpective owners endorſed thereon, and ſpecifying which of the ſaid Prizes are, at the owners requeſt, to be paid in Loan-Office Certificates.

Reſolved, That the Loan-Office Certificates, which may iſſue for prizes of the Second Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, ſhall bear an intereſt of *Six per centum per annum*, any reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Reſolved, That the Managers be directed forthwith to prepare and make ſale of the tickets of the Second Claſs of the Lottery:

That the Drawing thereof commence the Firſt Day of January next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

JUNE 3.

Ordered, That printed Pamphlets, containing liſts of the prizes drawn by adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, be tranſmitted by the Managers to the Aſſemblies, Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices, Poſt-Maſters and Lottery Agents, and to every perſon intruſted with the ſale of Tickets in the ſeveral States, for the free inſpection of the ſeveral adventurers: And that the Printers in the ſeveral States be requeſted to publiſh the whole in weekly portions.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr'y.

N. B. The Printers of News Papers in the ſeveral States are deſired to publiſh the foregoing Reſolutions, and to continue the ſame in their papers, from time to time, until the Drawing of the Second Claſs commences.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the centre ſquare of York-Town, with four rooms on each floor and convenient cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water in one of them; a good brick kitchen and a ſtable with ſtalls for five horſes; the whole being in good repair, and ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs.

Alſo a plantation, about ſix miles from York-Town, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Codorus and Shrewſbury townſhips, on a large branch of Codorus-creek, whereon are a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and other buildings, about 20 acres of watered meadow made and much more may be improved in the ſame manner, a ſmall bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a young orchard of the choiceſt grafted apple and pear-trees; the ſame being lately lett out on the ſhares to a tenant for 3 years.

Likewiſe a plantation in Weſtmoreland county, about ten miles beyond Ligonier, on both ſides the great road to Pittſburgh, containing 256 acres, and allowance, of patented land, capable of being made thereon 50 acres of meadow, ſome part of which is already cleared, and a houſe and ſome improvements thereon.

And likewiſe the one half of three tracts of warranted land, for which the purchaſe-money has been paid, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county aforeſaid, adjoining each other, on the waters of Crooked Creek; one of the ſaid tracts containing 289¼ acres, with the uſual allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; another of ſaid tracts containing 320 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; and the third tract contains 310 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 40 acres of meadow. For terms of ſale, apply in York-Town, to SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

York Town, June 1, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the continental paſture, about a mile from town, a blooded bay HORSE, with the mark of a bayonet on his near ſhoulder, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops well. Whoever finds ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in York, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM NICHOLLS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Alexandria, May 24, 1778.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, two well made likely Negroe men, one named Tom, the other Dick. Tom is about 30 years old, has loſt two of his upper teeth, and has ſeveral flouriſhing marks on his arm and ſhoulder. Dick is a ſhort well made fellow, about 24 years old, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on when they went away, ozenbrigs ſhirts and check trowſers; alſo a large knapſack and blankets. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes and delivers them to me in Alexandria, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to camp, as they have been there before.

Elizabeth Town, May 20, 1778.

DESERTED, two Subſtitutes, lately inliſted in the fifth Maryland regiment, viz. PATRICK M'CLEERY, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years of age, a fair complexioned fellow, with blue eyes and ſhort brown hair, he is an artful ſcrub, and well acquainted with the country. JOHN LAWLESS, born in England, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 21 years of age, by trade a blackſmith, has a full, round, homely face, with grey eyes, large black whiſkers and black hair, thick lips, and ſlow of ſpeech. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them, will be intitled to the privileges provided by Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, or if taken out of the State, a reward of Twenty Dollars each.

¶ GEORGE [illegible], Col.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 10th of July inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A PLANTATION, containing 330 acres, ſituate in [illegible] township, York county, ſeven miles from York-Town, on the left-hand road to Carliſle, known by the name of Old Opp's place, about 140 acres cleared, the reſt good young timber; there are on the premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four well finiſhed rooms, a new barn, with ſtone ſtables, built Dutch faſhion, a good orchard, about 8 acres of meadow in good order, and 8 more to be made, and a good pailed garden. *Eight Hundred Pounds* of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in yearly payments of £. 200 each, with ſecurity, if required. If the plantation is ſold, there will be horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, a waggon and gears, harrow, and many other things too tedious to mention, to be diſpoſed of for caſh, at the ſame place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *York-Town*, who will give an indiſputable one.

¶ WILLIAM BAILEY.

York-Town in Pennſylvania, June 6, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the Appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the ſeveral States to Congreſs, which are now depending and undetermined before the Committee of Appeals appointed by Congreſs, are ſet down for trial on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the place where Congreſs ſhall be then ſitting. The Court has reſolved, in caſe of non-attendance of either of the parties, to proceed to a final ſentence on hearing one ſide only.

By Order of the Court,

THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

N. B. The ſeveral printers of news-papers on the Continent are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber living in York county, York townſhip, on the firſt inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of Peter Deal, A Sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, about 9 years old; white face, has two white feet, paces a little, is lame in one of his hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JAMES JONES.

Virginia, May 28, 1778.

THE partnerſhip of THORNTON and Co. of the town of Frederickſburg, being diſſolved, the Lots and Buildings belonging to the Company, which are ſituate upon the river at the lower end of the ſaid town, will be ſold on Wedneſday the 15th of July, on the premiſes. There is a brew-houſe, malt-houſe and cellars, built of ſtone and brick, ſufficient to manufacture ſix thouſand buſhels within the year, and all in good repair and condition for carrying on the brewing buſineſs, the whole being built within a few years paſt; the copper large enough to boil about 800 gallons. Adjoining the brewery, and on the ſame lots is a tan-yard compleat, and ſufficient to manufacture 1000 hides. The ſtock and utenſils belonging to both branches of buſineſs will be ſold at the ſame time; alſo a negroe collier, cooper, and houſe wench. Oppoſite theſe lots upon the hill, and divided only by the ſtreet, are two lots paled in, with kitchen and ſtable thereon, lately built, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the town, and fronting upon the main ſtreet. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will take the trouble to view the works and ſituation, which will be ſhewn by Mr. Thornton, on the premiſes, and every neceſſary information given. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, upon bond and ſecurity given to

George Thornton,
William Woodford,
Joſeph Jones.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Dorſey's Ferge, the five following ſervants, viz. *William James*, a Welchman, 47 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair and beard, mixed with grey; has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, and ſquints. *Evan Powell*, a Welchman, and ſpeaks in that dialect, aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, a luſty well made fellow, of a fair complexion, light hair and hazel eyes; had on a country linen hunting ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he enliſted in Col Hart's regiment, from whence he deſerted. *Thomas Bulfrey*, an Engliſhman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, has dark hair and ſandy beard, dark eyes, thick lips, and ſlow of ſpeech. *James Foſter*, an Engliſhman, aged 20 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark hair, which he generally wears clubed, ſmooth faced, dark eyes, and has a blue ſpeck under one of them; he is a lively talkative lad, by trade a nailor. *William Reece*, 25 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, has dark curled hair, dark eyes, and is a complaiſant fellow. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Sixty Dollars* for each. ¶ ELAM BAILEY.

Carliſle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both Engliſh and Dutch, can do all ſorts of farming work, and ſomething at baking: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowſers and a pair of half-worn ſhoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY HARWICK. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, of a ſlim make, much addicted to ſtrong drink; is an artful fellow, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, rather of a tawney than proper black colour, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on and took with him, an old light coloured coat, a ſhirt of ſeven hundred linen, a pair of tow trowſers, a pair of ſhoes and an old felt hat.—Likewiſe a green ſtuff coat and breeches, the coat very good, but the breeches much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe, that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS reward, paid by WILLIAM LYON.

York-Town: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.